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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PAPER



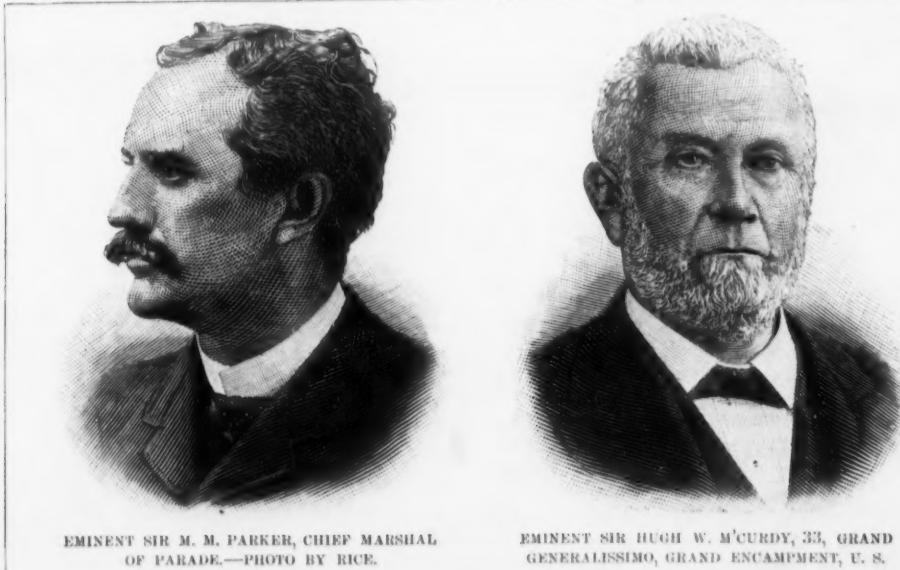
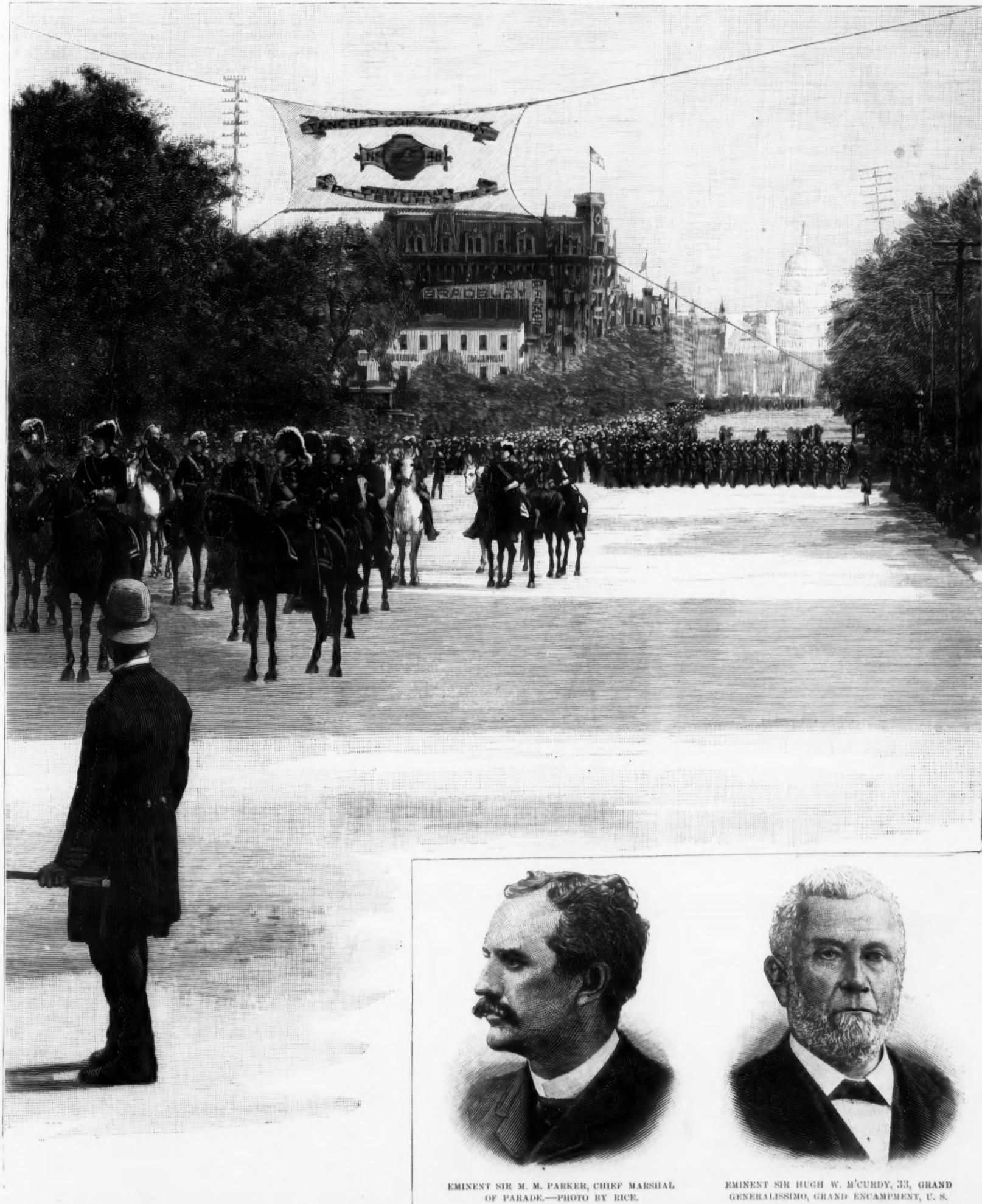
NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1889

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EMINENT SIR M. M. PARKER, CHIEF MARSHAL
OF PARADE.—PHOTO BY RICE.

EMINENT SIR HUGH W. McCURDY, 33, GRAND
GENERALISSIMO, GRAND ENCAMPMENT, U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE GRAND PARADE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, OCTOBER 8TH—THE PROCESSION ON THE WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE,
TO BE REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT HARRISON.—PHOTO BY C. M. BELL.—[SEE PAGE 202.]

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
W. J. ARKELL. RUSSELL B. HARRISON.
NEW YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1889.

"WHAT Should we Read?" is the subject of an editorial contribution from the pen of President S. C. Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, which will appear in next week's issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The subject will interest every reader of this paper, and Dr. Bartlett's gifted pen has imparted to it a special charm. It will be one of the most instructive and thoughtful of all the contributions that have appeared in these columns.

PROGRESS IN THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

"IS the suffrage movement making any progress?" is a question frequently asked by those who take no note of what is being said and done about it. To judge of the progress of a movement one must understand something of its origin and purpose. Those who have given no thought to woman's political status in the past or the present would be surprised at the statement that in all civilized nations, at some periods, women have possessed and exercised political power in greater or less degrees.

From time immemorial the women of England have held many important offices and voted on many questions; and in line with English precedent, women had the right to vote in this country in the early days, under the constitutions of the thirteen original colonies. Many years passed before the several States so amended their constitutions as to make sex a disqualification for the suffrage. New Jersey was the last State to rob woman of this right, and she did not do it by the slow legal process of a constitutional amendment, but by a hasty, arbitrary act of the Legislature. In that State women voted at all elections, from 1776 to 1807, upon terms of equality with men. They helped to elect the delegates from that State to the Constitutional Convention. They voted to ratify the instrument when submitted. They voted at the first five Presidential elections—twice for Washington, twice for Jefferson, and once for John Adams. Their descendants are only claiming the exercise of a right as old as the Constitution itself.

I am indebted to Judge Charles V. Waite, of Chicago, Francis Minor, Esq., of St. Louis, and Hamilton Wilcox, Esq., of New York City, for several valuable pamphlets on this question, containing much curious information and unearthing many reliable facts hitherto unknown even to those most deeply interested in this subject. Through various causes many of these ancient rights had been withheld and others had fallen into disuse until the agitation of the slavery question, in England and America, and the French Revolution aroused a widespread discussion on individual rights, and gave a new significance to the terms liberty, justice, equality. The intensely earnest debates in legislative and popular assemblies, and the terrible enginery of war, thrilled the hearts of the women of those countries, and awakened in them a new desire to share in the blessings of those broad principles of freedom proclaimed for the masses.

This demand was answered in France by the Napoleon code for women; in the United States by bills in New York and Pennsylvania securing to married women their property rights in 1848; and in England by bills introduced into the House of Commons by John Stuart Mill in 1867, demanding suffrage for women, which passed in 1869, granting municipal suffrage to widows and spinsters. "The Woman Question in Europe," by Theodore Stanton, shows the political status of women in the various countries on the Eastern Continent, all alike recognizing the principle that sex is not a barrier to the suffrage.

In the United States women now vote on some questions in twenty-five States. They have full suffrage in Wyoming, Washington, and did have in Utah. Municipal suffrage was conferred on the women of Kansas two years ago. Taking the two continents and the isles of the sea together, where women now vote, I find the area of freedom covers about 15,000,000 of square miles, and includes about 200,000,000 of inhabitants. In this vast area some form of suffrage is now exercised by women.

Every year, both in England and the United States, I find some steps in progress, some new rights conceded. The drift of legislation and public sentiment is all in the direction of woman's complete enfranchisement. Yet in the face of all this we have some women, both in England and America, petitioning their law-makers to halt where we are, and concede no more rights, privileges, or immunities to the women of their respective countries. Singularly enough these English petitioners are the very women who, as members of the Primrose League, carried the last Tory election, among whom was Lady Randolph Churchill. They canvassed their several districts thoroughly, accentuating their arguments with all the personal charms that artistic dress and winning manners could give in the way of bewildering unwary voters. Their petition, which some of our metropolitan papers have thought worth publishing, is a tissue of contradictions, old, worn-out assertions that have been fully answered many times during the last half-century. The petitioners on this side are equally active in advocating certain reforms, but they draw the line at suffrage. To that point they say we can use our influence to promote all worthy reforms, but to cross that line is to unsex ourselves in a

twinkling. But these women, with their protests in hand, are as helpless against the incoming tide as was Dame Partington, with her broom, against the waves of the sea. The spirit of the age is against them.

Bills are pending now in the House of Commons, Congress, and every State Legislature demanding the political rights of women. In the adjustment of the status of the colored voter of the Southern States, every Supreme Court decision affects equally the status of woman. To protect him against the tyranny of the State, his rights as a *United States citizen* are insisted on. A recent decision in the Supreme Court of Georgia claims by implication that, as a *United States citizen*, the colored man under the Federal Constitution has the right to vote for all Federal officers, wholly independent of State authority. That principle must be equally true in the case of women. The word "male" in the State Constitutions can only restrict them in voting for State officers, while as *United States citizens* they are at liberty to vote for all *United States officials*. This recent Supreme Court decision, stated in full by Francis Minor, Esq., in a pamphlet entitled, "The Law of Federal Suffrage," opens a new and broad field for the discussion of woman's claims as a *United States citizen*. When Susan B. Anthony voted for a Member of Congress she had a legal right to do so, as a *United States citizen*, under the Federal Constitution. Yet she was arrested and tried—though in the United States District Court—as a citizen of New York, and under the State Constitution declared guilty of illegal voting and fined accordingly.

In deciding that the *United States citizen* has rights independent of the State, and may vote for Members of Congress under the Federal Constitution, the courts have at last conceded the principle which women themselves have been pressing on the consideration of our statesmen ever since the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Those who think our progress in this movement has been too slow to indicate any deep or widespread interest among women themselves in its success, do not appreciate the nature of the conflict.

In the history of the race there has been no other struggle for liberty like this. Whenever the interest of the ruling classes has induced them to confer new rights on a subject class, it has been done with no effort on the part of the latter. Neither the American slave nor the English laborer demanded the right of suffrage. It was given in both cases to strengthen the liberal party. The philanthropy of the few may have entered into those reforms, but political expediency carried both measures. Women, on the contrary, have fought their own battles; and in their rebellion against existing conditions, have inaugurated the most fundamental revolution the world has ever witnessed. The magnitude and multiplicity of the dangers involved make the obstacles in the way of success seem almost insurmountable.

The narrow self-interest of the ruling classes is opposed to the sovereignty of woman. The rulers in the State are not willing to share their power with a class, equal if not superior to themselves, over which they could never hope for absolute control, and whose methods of government might in many respects differ from their own. The anointed leaders in the Church are equally hostile to freedom for a sex supposed for wise purposes to have been subordinated by divine decree. The capitalist in the world of work holds the key to the trades and professions, and undermines the power of labor-unions in their struggles for shorter hours and fairer wages, by substituting the cheap labor of a disfranchised class, that cannot organize its forces, thus making wife and sister rivals of husband and brother in the industries, to the detriment of both classes. Of the autocrat in the Louvre, John Stuart Mill has well said: "No ordinary man is willing to find at his own fireside an equal in the person he calls wife." Thus society is based on this fourfold bondage of woman, making liberty and equality for her antagonistic to every organized institution. Where, then, can we rest the lever with which to lift one-half of humanity from those depths of degradation but on "that columbiad of our political life—the ballot—which makes every citizen who holds it a full-armed *Monitor*?"

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

MR. BLAINE'S MASTERLY ADDRESS.—

RARELY has Mr. Blaine spoken with more eloquence, power, and appreciation of surrounding circumstances than when he addressed the delegates at Washington to the International American Congress. It was a short speech, but it was masterly and full of meaning.

In a few terse, vigorous sentences he won the hearts of the delegates. He spoke of the 12,000,000 square miles of territory and the 120,000,000 of population represented by the Central and South American delegates. He dwelt upon the desirability of establishing "permanent relations of confidence, respect, and friendship between the nations which they represented." He spoke of the benefit of "an honorable and peaceful conference of seventeen independent American powers in which all shall meet together on terms of absolute equality, without coercion, without secrecy, intolerant of the spirit of conquest, to cultivate an American sympathy broad as both continents."

Mr. Blaine must have startled some of his hearers when he declared his belief that they should be drawn more closely together by the highways of the sea, and that "at no distant date the railway systems of North and South will meet upon the Isthmus and connect the political and commercial capitals of all America." Prophetic words, as those who live to enter upon the next century will realize. Already

our railway lines extend across the border and into the City of Mexico, while throughout the South American States railways are being constructed almost from ocean to ocean.

A few years ago the project of a great backbone railroad to extend from Patagonia to Canada was laughed at as chimerical, but such a line will some day be built, and so surely as this convenient scheme of rapid transit has been established between the United States and the Central and South American States, we shall be in a position to avail ourselves, in trade and commerce with them, of the decided advantages which our natural situation gives us.

The International American Congress, whether it simply deals in abstractions or not, will be of great advantage to our people by reason of the fact, as Mr. Blaine put it, that "it will draw the people of all American nations into closer acquaintance with each other." It will vastly strengthen existing ties of friendship, open new fields for thought, and must eventually lead the way to the grandest results. We doubt if the American people realize the vast importance to their commercial and general business interests of the International Congress which recently assembled at Washington. The representatives of foreign nations are scrutinizing the proceedings with the gravest anxiety, and many foreign newspapers foresee in its outcome an immense increase in American prestige, and a corresponding loss to the material interests of the Old World which have for centuries been predominant in Central and South America.

THE MOST POWERFUL NATION.

THE London *Spectator* is fully convinced that American strength, if it were once fully exerted, would be irresistible by any European State. It adds: "No State, however powerful, will ever again do with ease anything to which the American Republic is strongly opposed. There is no diplomatist in Europe who does not know this, or who does not hold that Napoleon III. was only sane in quitting Mexico, and that Prince Bismarck showed his wisdom when, rather than quarrel seriously with Washington, he abandoned all pretensions in Samoa."

These are significant words. Already, as the *Spectator* points out, this Republic surpasses Great Britain in population, as a century hence it will surpass, in all probability, the entire population of Europe. The American people, wrapped up in their domestic affairs and the excitements of rapidly recurring Presidential campaigns, take no thought of the condition of the nations beyond the seas. It is not self-consciousness that leads to this abstraction, nor is it self-satisfaction with our natural resources, and the insurmountable barrier to invasion which the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans maintain.

Here the people look at matters in a far different light from nations on the continent and in Great Britain. There peace depends upon an armed neutrality. Each nation watches the other with a jealous eye and sleepless vigilance. Every movement by one for the erection of new fortifications, the increase of its naval equipment or its army, is immediately followed by redoubled efforts of other Governments to make themselves secure and their frontiers impregnable. Thus peace is purchased at a frightful expenditure not only of the nation's wealth, but of the people's tranquillity.

With us there is no fear of Canada on the north or Mexico and the Central American States on the South. No standing army consumes the people's substance, and but a meagre handful of men is required for all the arts of war. Peaceful pursuits, the application of human ingenuity, industry, and purpose to the accumulation of wealth, to the education, refinement, and uplifting of the people, engage the attention of the citizen. Is it to be wondered at that our neighbors across the sea, looking with covetous eyes on this peaceful, prosperous, and powerful land, supremely content in its isolation, seek to foster and maintain the most cordial relations with it?

A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE REQUIRED.

THE next Legislature of the State of New York should be Republican if for no other reason than that it will be called upon, no doubt, to present articles of impeachment against Judge Bookstaver, whose conduct in the divorce case of Sheriff Flack has brought him great notoriety, and laid him open to vigorous censure by a grand jury.

Judge Bookstaver is a Democrat, and if the in-

coming Legislature should happen to be Democratic, the most powerful political influences would be brought to bear immediately to prevent his impeachment, or to evade conviction if he were brought to trial. A corrupt judiciary is one of the worst inflictions upon a community or a commonwealth.

Judge Bookstaver should be impeached, and if the charges against him are proven he should be removed from office. Elect a Republican Legislature pledged to reform, and trust it to deal justly with Judge Bookstaver and all others like him.

OUR CORRUPT MUNICIPALITIES.

If some of the judicial officers in New York are remiss in the performance of their duties, no such charge can be laid up against the Grand Jury which considered the notorious divorce case of Sheriff Flack, of New York City. Indictments have been presented against six of the offenders, beginning with Sheriff Flack, and including his son William—whose conduct in the case has been throughout most reprehensible—Judge Monell, Referee Meeks, and Sarah Cherry, the woman on whose account the divorce was obtained.

Judge Bookstaver cannot be indicted, because of his official position, but he is seriously censured by the Grand Jury, and, if he is in the slightest degree sensitive to public criticism he will immediately resign. Sheriff Flack should do the same, and if his resignation and that of Judge Monell are not forthcoming, Governor Hill should lose no time in removing them from the offices which they have brought under suspicion, if not disgrace.

It is interesting to note that all of the indicted officials belong to the Democratic party. They are the offspring of corrupt municipal politics. This corruption exists where the balance of power, if not the power itself, of the voting population is wielded by politicians of the lowest stripe. The notorious Tweed would never have attained his eminence in public life had it not been for the support of a large mass of illiterate and purchasable voters, whose nesting-places were the saloons, the gambling hells, and brothels. These same abhorrent forces are still potent in the politics of New York City, and we might almost say in the politics of every large city in the Union. It would be impossible for "Boss" McLoughlin to dominate Democratic politics in Brooklyn, and other flocks of the same low grade to "boss" the party conventions in other cities were it not for the support they receive from the lowest elements of the population. The time must come when good citizens, regardless of political affiliations, will in municipal elections hold aloof from politicos and partisans, and vote as their consciences and not as the "bosses" direct. Until that time comes we must expect that men of bad character will succeed in thrusting themselves into places of prominence and power which they are utterly unfit and incapable of holding.

It is inconceivable that mere partisanship should lead responsible citizens, members of churches, and even clergymen themselves, to vote for a candidate for a municipal office placed in nomination simply because he had the support of the saloons and the slums. Beyond the sentimental aspect of the case stands another. It has its material side. Misrule is always an expensive misfortune. Tax-payers must pay for every raid upon the treasury, for every "steal," great and small, of the public funds. It is, therefore, the greater marvel that upright men of influence, wealth, and standing fail to take matters into their own hands and vigorously oppose the candidacy of unfit and incapable men for public places. A tax-payer's association in every ward of the city of New York could demand, and enforce the demand, for the nomination of upright men for local places. This is a reform that must in time attract public attention, and such unsavory revelations as we have been having in the Flack case will serve to hasten its coming.

THE NICENE CREED.

THE Protestant Episcopal Convention, held in this city in the first and second weeks of October, discussed for two days a Resolution (XII.) making it obligatory to recite the Nicene Creed on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Ascension Day, Whitsun-day, and Trinity Sunday. It is the Nicene Creed that practically divides the Western and Eastern Churches, and especially the clause respecting the procession of the Holy Ghost: "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father (*and the Son*). The Eastern Church has always rejected the words *and the Son*; and it is not certain when they were added. The Council of Nice (or Nicaea) was held in A. D. 325. No record of its proceedings is in existence, but the clause quoted is found in a work written seven years before the meeting of the next General Council, that of Constantinople in 381. The Creed containing it was definitely adopted by the Western Church at the Council of Toledo, in 589.

It is not a little strange that a movement looking to the omission of the words *and the Son* from the Creed should be made and supported in such a body as the Protestant Episcopal Convention. It is true that the English Church undertook, not many years ago, to bring about a union with the Eastern, or Greek Church; but the scheme had to be abandoned, and it looks like an error of judgment to revive the project here, even in an indirect way. It is certain that the excision of the words in question would be regarded by many as a sacrilegious act, and, supposing it accomplished, there would still be left an infinite number of differences to be accommodated before anything like a mutual attraction could make itself felt between the two Churches. Laymen naturally look to the clergy for instruction in such matters, but the clergy do not always rightly estimate the attachment of the laity for consecrated forms. A most striking illustration of this attachment was given but a few years ago in the case of the Revised Version of the Bible, a revision called for by enlightened and reverent scholarship, and carried through apparently with the applause of the Christian world; and yet, so far from taking the place of the King James Bible, the new translation has almost gone out of sight.

It must be regarded as a sign of a true instinct no less than of

a reverent spirit that the Convention passed the Twelfth Resolution by a large majority.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ARE we to have a revival of Know-nothingism, and is the Democratic party again to be—as it was in days gone by—the strongest upholder of Know-nothingism? At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club in this city, recently held, a resolution was adopted protesting against the appointment of aliens to any National, State, or municipal position. This resolution has the ring of old-time Democracy about it, and will be popular especially with a numerous class of Democrats like ex-Mayor Hewitt.

THE elections just held in the new States complete the roll of members of the next House of Representatives, giving the Republicans a total of 169, and the Democrats an aggregate of 161. The Republicans having secured the Legislatures in North and South Dakota and in Washington, that party will secure six new United States Senators, increasing their strength in that body to 45 against 39 for the Democrats. It really looks as if Republican supremacy in the National Legislature may be regarded as assured for some time to come.

IN a recent speech at Findlay, Ohio, Congressman McKinley promised that, as soon as the Republicans organized the next Congress, they would so revise and arrange the tariff that all the industries of the country would feel its beneficial effects. This is a promise that is timely and that should be kept. If the Republican party, in full control of the Administration, does not keep this promise, the people will have cause to complain. And after the work of the tariff revision has been completed, no time should be lost in perfecting a national election law that will guarantee the freedom of the ballot to Congressional elections at the North as well as at the South.

SOME speculative individuals in Nevada propose to ask the Legislature of that State for a charter for an official State lottery like that which has for many years disgraced the State of Louisiana. As a bribe to the respectable people a donation of \$50,000 a year to the State treasury is offered. We hope that no decent man in Nevada will encourage the proposition. That such a thing should be seriously considered for one moment is simply disgraceful. The demoralizing influences of the race-track and the gambling hells are causing infinite harm, especially to the rising generation. The duty of the good citizen is to stamp out these evils, not to propagate and extend them.

WHAT is there in politics that ruins men? Lester B. Faulkner, a graduate of Yale, a brave Union soldier during the war, and for a dozen years past conspicuous as a Democratic leader in this State, has just been sentenced at Buffalo to prison for seven years for having signed a false report of the Dansville National Bank, which collapsed about two years ago. General Faulkner has been Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, presiding officer of Democratic State Conventions, and was one of the closest friends of the late Samuel J. Tilden. A man of education and experience in public life, a lawyer with a good practice, it is indeed sad that such a misfortune should overtake him.

THE president of the National Board of Steam Navigation, at its recent session in Pittsburgh, denounced the existing craze of steamship companies to make the fastest ocean record. He said it would continue, no doubt, until the world some day was appalled by an ocean disaster caused by the collision of "ocean greyhounds" in a fog while running along at tremendous speed. He insists upon a rule requiring steamers to move slowly during fogs. It is strange that competing ocean steamers, disregarding the commonest precautions, will run at full head through fog and darkness; but it is not more extraordinary than that men and women who value human life should be willing to take passage on ships thus recklessly managed.

THE secondary elections in France have resulted, as was generally anticipated, in a decisive victory for the Government. Of the 183 districts in which second ballots were necessary, two-thirds were carried by the Republicans, who thus increase very materially their already assured majority. Boulangerism has apparently received an effectual quietus. Already a number of the leading partisans of the doughty general have abandoned him, while others refuse to call themselves Boulangists, taking instead the name of Revisionists. It is not, perhaps, surprising that, thus deserted and beaten, the general has sought a refuge in the Isle of Jersey, where he will be able to nurse his wounds undisturbed by the clamors of an unfeeling world.

IT is a grave reflection on the police of our city that they have not, and apparently will not suppress the numberless dens of infamy crowding certain neighborhoods. The parishioners of St. Clement's Church on West Third Street, and also of the Church of the Franciscan Brothers on Thirty-first Street, have both complained again and again to the police authorities of the conduct of vile people living in the vicinity of these edifices, and yet, through apathy, fear, or bribery, the police have failed to do their work. The nuisance has become so serious that there is talk of removing the churches from the bad neighborhoods. What a commentary on our municipal government! Think of it! Churches compelled to remove to escape the criminal classes that surround them and openly violate decency and the law. What sort of a government are we living under?

GRIM as he is and burdened with cares, Bismarck has a healthy liking for the comic element that lurks in so many of the gravest subjects. Dr. Busch has recorded, in his Boswellian books, many situations that reveal this quality of the Chancellor's mind, not to the awe-struck Busch himself, but to his reader. No one of these is more characteristically Bismarckian than the recent answer to a deputation of the wood-workers, who wished to be assured as to the prospect for peace. "You can go to work with

out fear," said Bismarck, "peace will not be disturbed. England for a time was in doubt whether to play the part of a mad bull, or that of a fat ox chewing the cud. She has made up her mind, and I can assure you that the maintenance of peace is certain." This is pithy and happily put, and yet it would lose much of its charm but for the distinctive insolence of tone which stamps it like a genuine coin.

NOW THAT the Vanderbilt interest is in control of a new line to St. Louis, it proposes to show the people of the West what Vanderbilt management means. The first important move has been the establishment of a special fast vestibule train running from New York to St. Louis, and shortening the time for passenger traffic and for mail delivery by several hours. Luxurious Wagner vestibule-cars have been put on the route. The new train is known as the South-western Limited, and runs through from New York to St. Louis without change. A large party of prominent railroad men, including President Ingalls, Vice-president H. W. Webb of the Central, and others, recently made a tour of inspection of the route.

THE Democratic Convention at Syracuse adopted a platform charging the Republican party with obtaining power in the nation "by corruption and false pretenses, by intimidation and coercion of voters, by promises unpermitted and pledges unredeemed, by shameless trafficking of Cabinet and other offices in its gift to the highest bidders." It charged President Harrison with "disgraceful violation of his pledges;" it accused the Republican Legislature of New York of being "reckless and improvident," and arraigned the Republican party for "treason to the Constitution." All this does not make votes; there is too much of the stump speech about it. It looks too much like the accusations of one who seeks by accusing to distract attention from his own shortcomings. We do not recall any State Convention platform in recent years that was more preposterous, ridiculous—we might almost say indecent—than the one adopted at Syracuse. It repels thoughtful men by its coarseness, and that is its only original feature.

THE delay in the departure of Frederick Douglass, the newly appointed Minister to Hayti, appears to have been occasioned by objections that were raised by Captain Shepherd, of the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, and by other naval officers to taking him on board as a Government official. It appears that some of our thin-skinned naval officers did not want to sit at table with black Frederick Douglass and his white wife. The promptness with which Secretary Tracy removed Captain Shepherd from the command of the *Kearsarge* indicates that the Secretary of the Navy did not propose to be trifled with in the matter. If the rumors regarding Captain Shepherd and some other naval officers are really true, we trust that they will speedily find themselves before a court-martial. President Cleveland appointed a black man, in spite of vociferous protests from the Democracy, as Register for the District of Columbia. It must not be said that this Administration has not the courage to deal as fairly with the colored man. Frederick Douglass has for years stood among the foremost men of his race in intelligence, culture, and manhood. He is the equal in these respects of many of the best men in the navy, and evidently far superior, not only in these respects but also in matters of courtesy and common-sense, to Captain Shepherd and one or two others in the American Navy.

THE new system for the registration and identification of criminals, called the Bertillon System, which has proved so successful in France has been adopted in some of our penal institutions. The prisoner is identified by certain measurements of certain members of the body. This has proved a far more effective means of identification than the taking of photographs. A movement has been started to secure unity of action by all prison wardens in the United States in adopting the Bertillon System, and Mr. Jos. Nicholson, widely known as the successful warden of the Detroit (Mich.) Penitentiary, is president of the new organization. He has invited wardens who have not joined the society to unite with him and others before the next meeting of the association, which will be held at Nashville, Tenn., in November. It hardly seems necessary to repeat the invitation a second time, as the success of the Bertillon System is no longer questionable. It absolutely secures the identification of prisoners, while deceit can readily be practiced when officials depend on photographs for identification. The mere cutting of the hair or beard, for instance, often makes a change which defies detection by a photograph, but the measurements by the Bertillon method cannot be changed, and are of such a nature that the proofs of identity are well-nigh infallible.

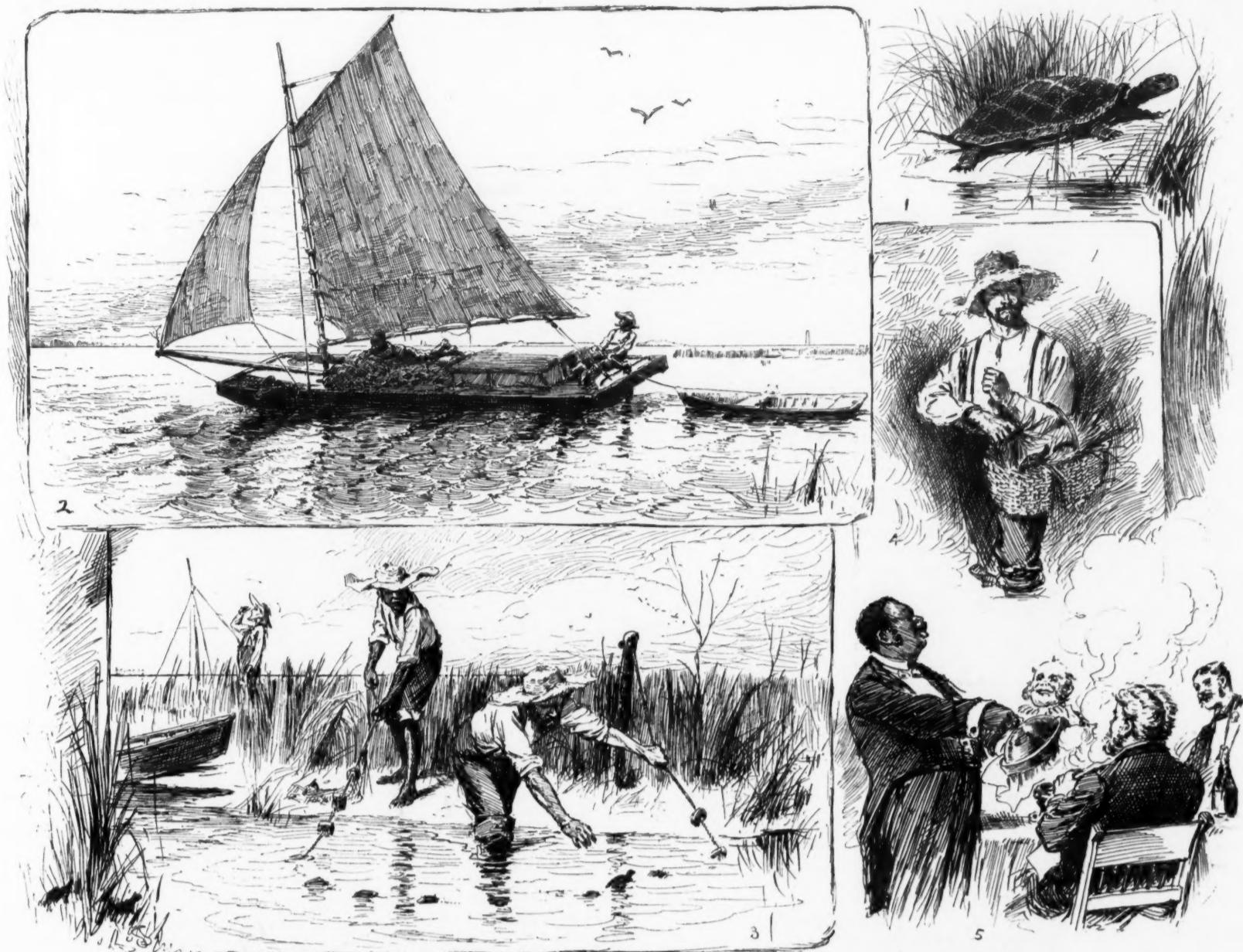
A CONVENTION that has attracted much attention in the West and South-west has been held recently in Topeka, Kansas. It was called "The Deep Harbor Convention." It was attended by nearly a thousand delegates, including many members of Congress and other public officials. It will ask of Congress an appropriation of at least \$10,000,000 to improve the sea-port facilities of the South-west and enable exporters of cattle, grain, and hogs to reach foreign markets by a direct and shortened water route. This movement is, indirectly at least, aimed at the railroads running to Eastern sea-ports, and the latter will no doubt oppose it, as many others will oppose grant of Federal aid to any enterprise of this character. But the claim made by the South and West for improved transportation facilities has much to commend it, and it will be sure to receive careful attention at the coming session of Congress. If this movement were broadened to cover the enlargement of our artificial waterways, including the Erie Canal, it would be greatly strengthened. Water transportation is the cheapest in the world. Other countries are paying particular attention to this fact, while we, with extraordinary opportunities for enlarging our commercial facilities, have lagged far behind. Railroad interests are too strongly represented in Congress to permit the desired legislation to pass. The eyes of the people are being opened in this matter, and in the Western States especially the feeling against the railroads has been greatly fostered and developed by the exasperating mismanagement of some railroad corporations.



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF NEW YORK.—9. MRS. BURKE ROCHE.—[SEE PAGE 195.]



NEW YORK.—THE RACE-COURSE OF THE NEW YORK JOCKEY CLUB AT WESTCHESTER—THE GRAND STAND.



1. THE TERRAPIN. 2. A SEINE-BOAT. 3. HAULING FOR TERRAPIN. 4. THE FISHERMAN'S SPOILS. 5. FINALE.

THE TERRAPIN-CATCHING INDUSTRY ON THE VIRGINIA COAST.—DRAWN BY W. L. SHEPPARD.

TERRAPIN-CATCHING—A CHINESE CAMP.

THE terrapin is so widely appreciated as a luxury that the pictures we give on this page will have a general interest. The sketches were made on the Virginia coast in mid-summer, when the terrapin were being caught out of season. The fish-

ers went about their work openly, the police-boat being absent and the people on the coast in full sympathy with the fearless depredators.

We give on the same page an illustration of a Chinese camp in Montana. It will be seen that, on the frontiers of civilization, the Mongolian, the cow-boy, and the "noble red man" maintain

the friendliest relations; it is only in the older and more refined communities that the prejudice of color and of race asserts itself offensively. The Chinese, however, appear to be the exclusive participants in the "little game" which, for the moment, has caused a suspension of all other activities, though it is possible that the on-lookers would take a hand if opportunity offered.



PHASES OF CHINESE CAMP-LIFE IN MONTANA.—"A QUIET GAME."—DRAWN BY J. SMITH.

JACK FROST.

FROM over the hills, with a breath of flame,
From over the hills old Jack Frost came.
Came so softly that nobody knew,
Till the land a beautiful picture grew.
The elm leaves turned to a golden brown,
Each willow was decked with a golden crown,
The thistle-down broke from its prison cell,
And the nuts from their clinging burs as well;
The maples flamed on the green hill-side,
And color ran wild o'er the country wide.
As over the hills, with a breath of flame,
Old Jack Frost, the ice-king, came.

EMMA S. THOMAS.

MY CASUAL DEATH.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER IV.—(CONTINUED.)

A FULL conception of Colonel Devaux's project suddenly flashed upon me. He meant to secure, in her name, the half of my estate, and quietly appropriate it to himself without her knowing anything about it. She would doubtless be sent away, while he and Twissle pressed the claim. And as the preliminary step, he would cajole her, by some lie, into giving him possession of my signature, when she, prostrated by grief, would be incapable of suspecting his treacherous purpose. Full of anxiety for her, I flew ahead of him to her presence. As I expected, the poor girl was weeping bitterly. Her mother, standing beside her and caressingly stroking her brown tresses, was endeavoring to console her.

"Ah, yes, Lollie!" sighed Mrs. Yorane, soothingly, "it's hard lines, I know; but you never can be sure of a man until you have him landed. If one thing don't happen another is likely to, and so they go. Love is no shield against death."

"Oh, never mind the love!" exclaimed Luella, in a tone of vehement vexation. "What I'm thinking of is the whole summer gone for nothing. I don't believe there ever was another girl so unlucky. The idea of the fool dying like that, after all the trouble I've had! The very thought of it makes me sick."

Of course, you could not have "knocked me down with a feather," as the saying goes, because the feather would have gone clean through me without my noticing it, but I was in the state of mind people commonly are when they profess themselves so easy of prostration. I could not doubt my apprehension of her spoken words as I had what I supposed to be the wicked perversion of her thoughts presented to my mental view in the parlor a little while before. And, now that my attention was drawn to this thing, I began to feel myself unwillingly compelled to notice that there had been a startling conformity of speech and action to thought within my limited period of opportunity for comparison. While I was, in a sort of daze, wondering if, after all, I would not have to learn to look upon thoughts as the only realities, Colonel Devaux entered.

"Oh, stop your crying!" he ejaculated, in an impatient snarl, at sight of his niece in tears.

"Bertie, you've got no heart," she rejoined, with a sniffing sob.

"Well, I begin to think you've got a little too much."

"What do you mean?"

"What do you mean by crying about that fellow?"

"I wasn't; I was crying about myself."

"Oh, that's the way you put it, is it? But it won't answer. You gave yourself away in the parlor. You couldn't have looked more struck of a heap if it had been myself lying there instead of him."

"You know I didn't care for him, and only did what you told me all the time, and now you've no right to become jealous and behave as you do. It's real mean of you. If I feel like having a cry over everything failing and going to pot in such a horrid way, you're a beast to talk to me as you do."

"Well, let it go at that; but drop your nonsense now. You will have chance enough to do the lachrymation act when there are people about. It will be the proper caper then, because it will be expected of you and will help our game, but stow it here among ourselves."

"You seem to think I've got no feelings."

"Feelings! If you have you'd better get rid of them. They'll be deucedly in the way. But come, let's get down to business. This game is not altogether lost yet."

"No?" ejaculated mother and daughter together, in a tone of eagerly excited interest.

"No. With a little sharp work we can yet pull off the nuptial-contract stakes; and they will be a pretty good summer's winning."

"How are you going to work it, Bertie?" asked Luella, with animated curiosity, going to him and seating herself on his knee.

"I want you to remember that, on Saturday last, he brought home with him the ante-nuptial contract, already bearing his signature!"

"But he told me the lawyer was to bring it here to-day for his signature."

"You want to forget that. It was an error. Both the lawyer and myself remember that the instrument was immediately drawn up, as he desired it, in Washington; that he then signed it, and that the lawyer and I put our names to it as witnesses to his signature."

"Oh, ah! I see."

"Then he brought it home, read it over to you and Sally in this room; you signed it, and then Sally and I—you having called me in for the purpose—affixed our names as attesting witnesses."

"I recall the facts just as you state them," remarked Mrs. Yorane, with a grin.

"Oh! And so do I, perfectly," responded Luella, laughingly; and then she seemed to ponder more seriously over the chances for success. After a few moments of reflection she added:

"Yes; I think it will do. But a good deal will depend on how well you do his signature."

"Exactly. And it is as to that I have come to you for help."

"To me?"

"Yes; for an original signature, if you have one."

"That? Oh, yes! I can fix that all right. I was afraid you would want me to write it, and I couldn't do that. His writing is too big and bold for me to imitate. Wait a minute."

Going to her trunk she rummaged through it a few moments, and brought to light two of my letters, clearly signed with my name, "Arthur Fairfield," in full.

"There you are," she said, handing them to him, "but be careful not to leave any mark of tracing on them. In case the contract is contested they may be useful in showing how far gone in love with me he was, and one of them mentions the contract, luckily. It wouldn't do to have any tell-tale marks on them if they have to be produced in court."

"Lollie, you've got the head of a Lord Chancellor, at least," exclaimed the colonel, with delighted approval, giving her a kiss, which she willingly returned.

When he returned to Mr. Twissle he found that worthy had succumbed to his loneliness, the warmth of the room, and the potency of the whisky, and had dropped off into a sound sleep, from which, however, he promptly awoke, brisk and ready for another drink and business, upon the colonel's giving him a vigorous shake.

"You were right," said the colonel, throwing the letters down before him; "there is what you want."

Mr. Twissle ran his eye over one of my epistolary tendernesses with a chuckle that made me furious.

"Gushing, wasn't he?" he commented. "Not an easy hand to copy; rapid writing, heavy down-strokes, no lifting of pen in the signature. The shadow of a hesitant quiver, or the breaking of a line, or touching up a down-stroke would be fatal to the production of a *fac-simile*. But I guess I can do it."

Placing over my signature in one of the letters a strip of semi-transparent paper, with a moderately hard pencil he slowly and accurately traced the lines beneath. Then he turned the strip over and rubbed a soft pencil over its back so liberally as to blacken it. Laying the strip, with its blackened side down, upon the space in the contract where my signature was desired, he retraced the lines with the harder pencil, leaving a faint but sufficiently clear impression on the paper underneath. After following the lines with a pen several times without touching the paper, to accustom his hand to the swing and extent of movement required, he rapidly and skillfully wrote, exactly upon the faint lines, the name "Arthur Fairfield," in such perfect imitation of my signature that had I been alive and unconscious of how it was produced, I would have hesitated to disown it. Finally, with a bit of rubber he cleared the paper of even microscopic traces of the graphite. As the writing had been done with a fountain pen containing the same kind of ink as that with which the contract had been drawn, the perfect uniformity of tint would seem to strengthen the claim that the signature had been affixed at the lawyer's office. The date line he filled in hasty, with the date of the preceding Saturday.

During the progress of this work, which took some time, neither of the men spoke a word. They were too deeply engrossed for conversation. When it was done, they looked at each other and smiled.

"Sign there as witness," directed Mr. Twissle.

The colonel signed, and the lawyer also wrote his name.

"Now you will have to get the lady's signature there; and two witnesses here. You will do for one."

"And her mother for the other?"

"Yes; she'll do."

When the document was presented to Luella for her signature, she read it over very carefully.

"Under the circumstances," she suggested, "I should think we might have gone for more. One thing is as easy to put in as another where you've got it all your own way."

"No; it is as large now as we can hope to get allowed as probable. If we increased it his sanity might be questioned and all lost. Such contracts, you must remember, though common enough in the old country, are rather infrequent here, and are liable to be looked upon with suspicion, especially in a case like this, where the man is dead."

"I think," she demurred, while fingering the pen, "that my share ought to be better in this than in the Boston affair."

"On the contrary, it will have to be somewhat less," retorted the colonel, decisively.

"Indeed! And pray why?" demanded Luella, laying down the pen.

"Because that was plain sailing. Here there are big risks to be run and paid for."

"It seems to me that I run just the same risk as either of you."

"But you don't. An American jury is not so liable to send a young and pretty woman to the State's prison as they are to give the limit of the law to an older woman like Sally, or an English colonel whose name it might not be easy to find on the army register. And you forget that there is another person in this job who has to be paid liberally."

"Who is that?"

"The man who drew up that paper."

"How much is he to get?"

"Fifteen thousand."

"A pretty good price for writing a little thing like that."

"And remembering that he saw Arthur Fairfield sign it."

"Ah! that's so. Well, what is to be the division?"

"You will receive thirty-five per cent. instead of forty, Sally twenty-five instead of thirty, and I will have forty instead of thirty."

"You take care to get the best of it, don't you?"

"Not much, when I've paid that chap his fifteen thousand dollars and been reimbursed for all the outlay of the Long Branch campaign."

"Which you agreed to bear."

"Well; am I not doing so? You should not complain."

You've played the 'star' role and had whatever pleasure the season could afford. What would you have been doing by this time but for me?"

"Could you have got along without me?"

"Let us mutually concede that we are indispensable to each other."

The colonel was calm and smiling outwardly, but I, reading his thoughts, knew that he was infuriated by her semi-revolt, and would gladly have wrung her neck if he had dared. And I also saw in her mind a determination to retain, if possible, the entire stake for which they were playing by this false contract, and to defy both the colonel and her pretended mother, who I now well understood was in no wise really related to her, but simply an actress in their comedy. But of that purpose Luella gave no sign. She seemed to acquiesce in the colonel's arrangement with just the weak little whimper of spiteful protest that might have been expected.

"I don't care," she said, in a half-crying tone, as she took up the pen again and wrote her name. "I think I'm an awfully meanly-used girl. I wouldn't have cared so much if Arthur had lived a while, for he was real nice, and I would have got lots more out of him if he had, besides the alimony."

"Insatiate young woman! How many husbands do you want?" banteringly replied the colonel, with a coarse laugh.

His tone and look, and, deeper than all, his thought, were such a hideous confirmation of what I was already compelled to at least suspect, that I felt glad I was dead and beyond the possibility of the shame of having made this siren my wife. To think that I had been within a few hours of giving to this creature the name my mother bore! Why, even now she occupied my mother's room and sat in my mother's favorite chair while she and her accomplices unsuspectingly laid bare before me the plague-spots of their souls. In my changing mood, to grief and shame succeeded a blind rage because I could not be revenged upon them; not for their robbery of my substance, but for their heartless betrayal of my honest love and their deliberate planning to drag my honorable name down to the common shame of their existence. The illusion of my love for Luella was gone forever—gone so completely that its remembrance brought only disgust, not pain.

Sickened by the moral contamination of their presence, I returned to the parlor. There I found that my body had been taken up and straightened out on a wide board, supported at the ends by a couple of chairs. The hands—with a bunch of flowers neatly tucked into the nerveless grasp of the right one—were crossed upon the breast. Several friendly neighbors were standing about, talking in subdued tones.

"Awful sudden!" remarked one.

I was becoming tired of hearing that.

"Yes; heart disease, no doubt," responded the one addressed. And that hypothesis, too, was growing monotonous.

"Terrible bereavement for the poor young lady whom he was to have married to-morrow."

"Yes. I understand she is quite prostrated by the sad event, and unable to be seen."

"I don't wonder at it. Has the coroner been notified?"

"Oh, certainly; and Dr. Caruther proposes holding an autopsy to-morrow, to ascertain, if possible, the cause of death."

"Hello!" thought I, "here is an interesting bit of information for me. I am sure I have a very vital concern in my other one, separated though we are, and have a very strong impression that the doctor's carving will have exceedingly disagreeable consequences. When he has sawed off the top of my skull to see how far my brain is congested, and sliced open my heart to find the clot of blood that may have stopped its action, what will have become of that faint beam of orange-tinted light which still inhabits there, and that, for aught I know, may be my visible life?" A powerful instinct warned me I had nothing to fear so much as scientific curiosity armed with a knife, and my anxiety that Dr. Caruther should not be allowed to get at me became so great that I temporarily ceased to think at all of the quartette of adventurers and thieves up-stairs.

"If my good old Uncle George were here," I said to myself, "I am sure he would not allow it. He has a deeply-rooted prejudice against what he styles 'the desecration of the temple of the soul' by post-mortems, and would save me from the doctor's knife. Will he arrive in time to do me that inestimable service? Oh, I wish I knew if the news of my death has reached him yet, and if he is coming over."

As that wish flashed into my mind, I found myself in the sitting-room of his home in Maryland.

Faxon had been there, delivered his sad message, and taken his departure.

Upon an old-fashioned, black oaken settle, that had been drawn around to face the evening breeze waving the clematis sprays in the low, broad window, sat my uncle, and beside him his adopted daughter, Ruth. Tears filled the old man's eyes, and his lip quivered, but he was silent. Ruth's hands were clasped upon his right shoulder, her brow rested on them, and she was sobbing so that her frame was shaken with the violence of her emotion.

"Don't cry so, my child, don't cry so," said the old squire, soothingly, putting his arm around her and drawing her closer to him. "It may seem like a harsh thing to say in the presence of death; but, truly the man is happiest who dies suddenly, without pain, while he still has a clean heart and an unstained life. And so, I believe, our Arthur died. I know the lad had good blood in his veins, and I never had occasion to find fault with a thing he did, until this foolish notion of marrying some foreign woman whom nobody knows anything about—an adventuress, most likely—got possession of him. Well, the good Lord has saved him from that. I shouldn't wonder if his death was a mercy if we could know all about it."

"But, oh, papa! to be struck down in a moment! just when he seemed to have reached the culmination of his happiness! It is too terrible! It makes us feel that we are nothing but helpless creatures; the sport of a malignant Fate."

"Helpless creatures we all are, my dear; but the Fate that molds and makes, or mars, us is not malignant. It is kind, and ever, in its seeming cruelty, works only for our good. You see, my child, it is only because we know little truly of the past, less of the real present, and nothing at all of the future, that we pre-

sume to criticise that Fate. Let us try to think that a Judgment infinitely wiser than ours knew what was best for Arthur. We must grieve for our dead, because our hearts are selfish and cannot bear to have a love riven from them; but our grief is for our lonely selves; it cannot justly be for him if he was what we believe him to have been."

"For him, too, papa. Oh, is it not cruel that his young life, so full of the music and the sunshine of being, should be plunged into the darkness and silence of the grave?"

"Do not for an instant imagine it is, my child. The body that suffers and grows old, losing its comeliness and strength, goes back to the material elements whence it sprang; but the soul it shrined, that immortal part which is ever young and ever beautiful according as it is good, that dies not, enters not the grave. It is an error to suppose it is the body that truly commands our love. All our senses revolt at the clay untenanted by the soul. It is the soul only that endears itself to our souls, linking together immortals worthy of eternal love. Therefore our Arthur is not dead. He lives, free from the trammels of the clay, in purer, brighter, and more unfading light than eyes of flesh can ever see."

"Oh, I hope it is true; I do hope so; for the thought of death appalls me. But, even if it is, I would that he could hear me say to him, 'Dear Arthur, we loved you, and we wanted you here on earth, and our hearts are full of sorrow, not for ourselves alone, but for you, that you could not have lived to know how dear you were to us!'"

The old man wiped his eyes with a trembling hand, and after a little silence said, in a kindly but husky voice:

"There, my child; go to your room and try to take some rest. We must make an early start to-morrow morning. I want to get there before noon."

Kissing her brow, he led her to the door of the little stairway that ran up to her room. When she had disappeared, he turned back to the settle, sank down upon it, and covering his face with his hands, sobbed:

"My boy! my boy! Last of our blood. Would to God that my old life could have been accepted in your stead!"

(To be continued.)

REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES.—IX. MRS. BURKE ROCHE.

THE beautiful face that appears on another page of this issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER is by many considered that of the handsomest woman in New York society.

Mrs. Burke Roche is the elder daughter of Mr. Frank Work, with whom she lives, and over whose handsome residence in the aristocratic purlieus of Madison Square she presides. Mrs. Roche was married some half-dozen years ago to the Hon. Burke Roche, a son of Lord Fermoy, of Ireland, a man of many personal attractions, but whose principles were notably *nil*. Three little children were born to Mrs. Roche before she would agree to the untiring of the matrimonial knots which were literally bonds, and heavy ones, to her. Even in this day of envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness no one has ever ventured to question Mrs. Roche's full blamelessness during her unfortunate and unhappy marriage. Since her return to what the novelists would call "the paternal roof" Mrs. Burke Roche's career has been one of continued triumph and social conquest. Her situation as a semi-detached wife, so far from militating against her social position, has developed into an added attraction, and has somehow invested her with that mysterious and alluring atmosphere that surrounds the martyr type of woman.

Mrs. Burke Roche is tall and graceful, with a statuesque figure, a fresh, brilliant complexion, and a profusion of soft, dark-brown hair. Her eyes are a most attractive feature; dark, large, and flashing, they are capable of great and varied expression. Ever since her first appearance in the world of society Mrs. Roche has been noted for her beautiful complexion and her taste in dress. It is difficult to say whether she wins most admiration in her trim tailor-made gown, that clings to every curve of her beautiful figure, or in a ball-toilet that in gorgeousness would discount the attire of the Queen of Sheba, with its sweeping robes, and with brilliant jewels emphasizing the beauty of her faultless neck and shoulders.

Mrs. Burke Roche is one of the most popular women in the exclusive circle she adorns. Of course she belongs to the *haute couture*, and no ball, no theatre, no dinner-party, no luncheon, no coaching trip, is complete without her. As she never entertains, it may be readily concluded that her society is sought literally for "the pleasure of her company." Mrs. Burke Roche is an admirable horse-woman and an excellent whip. She drives a swell little trap with a skill that would do credit to many a man. She has a great predilection for out-door exercise and amusements, and her fresh, fair face and graceful figure owe no little of their charms to this inclination. Mrs. Burke Roche's younger and only sister is married to Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, the son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and is also a beautiful and charming woman.

Over in England, where Mrs. Burke Roche is fully as popular as on her native heath, she is universally recognized as that anomalous product of the nineteenth century—"a professional beauty." She belongs to what is known as "the Prince of Wales's set," which is well known as including some of the brightest and prettiest women both of England and America. When she was presented at court, just after her marriage, she was conceded to be the most attractive woman present at the Queen's drawing-room, and the reputation she won then she still retains, for her personal charms are those which "age (in moderation) cannot wither," but which will ripen and increase with time, which seems really to tread on flowers as it passes Mrs. Roche by, so lightly does it fall.

[The next portrait in this series will be that of Mrs. Lucy W. Drexel.]

A NEGRO PROPHET IN FLORIDA.

THE negroes of the South are peculiarly susceptible of religious emotions, and they not infrequently give way to extravagant demonstrations which border closely upon hysteria, if not insanity. They are, moreover, easily imposed upon and

led away by mountebanks and pretenders, who find a profit in playing upon their credulity. Some months ago a colored exhorter, who claimed to be the Saviour, roused the greatest excitement among the blacks of Florida, thousands of whom flocked to his meetings, many following him from place to place, and some actually worshiping him in the character he assumed. Our artist, in his picture on page 201, represents a negro "prophet," so called, proclaiming to a crowd of excited blacks a coming day of wrath, and calling upon them to make their calling and election sure by instant repentance. The picture is sketched from real life, and it admirably portrays the strong emotions which possess and sway the half-crazed audience.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF BRIDAL AND EVENING GOWNS.

NOW that the autumn country season is about over, the feminine mind is busy with preparations for the winter's festivities, while with each succeeding day the chimes of sweet marriage-bells creep into our ears, and a glimpse, now and then, of feminine loveliness in bridal array greets our vision.

Not the least important is the bridesmaid's gown, which is as often chosen with a view to extreme simplicity as to the picturesque; as upon a recent occasion when the maids were attired in white silk muslin, with white hats and ostrich tips, and white ostrich-feather fans, the only bit of color being contributed by the maid-of-honor, who was gowned in antique moiré of white, with jardinière stripes, very bouffant draperies, pompadour neck and elbow sleeves, suggesting a Dresden China shepherdess.



BRIDESMAID'S GOWN.

The foundation of this graceful and simple gown is pale daffodil satin, over which is a full skirt of daffodil *crêpe de chine*, festooned on the lower edge as illustrated. The bodice of the *crêpe* is in soft folds with garnitures of pale buttercups, while a wreath of these same flowers is placed on the hair. If a hat is preferred to the wreath, it may be of leghorn with yellow ostrich plumes.

For several seasons past bridal costumes have almost invariably been mixed as to materials, and costly brocade appears in the most elegant designs. Jupes or tabliers are often supplied by satin embroidered with pearl or lined crystal beads, or with flower-patterns in silk, and Terry velvet enters also into some of the new combinations.

Recently imported evening gowns for young ladies are enveloped in billows of tulle, plain tulle, neither embroidered nor tinsel, but exquisitely garnished with the finest of artificial flowers. Satin, faille, or moiré, form the foundations for these dainty gowns, the skirts being cut in length to lay a few inches upon the floor, yet less than a demi-train. One of deep rose satin, the deepest shade in our "American Beauty"—which, by-the-way, is not becoming to everybody, as one should be a smooth, olive-skinned brunette to wear it—has the skirt covered with silk tulle which matches exactly, the front being completely studded with tiny sprays of pink heather with foliage, while the tulle at the back is tucked to the waist. The bodice of satin is low-cut, and draped with tulle and heather.

Another gown is a combination of pale wild-rose pink brocade and *crêpe de chine*, with garnitures of gold-cord passementerie, and white Persian lamb as a border for the front of the skirt. A Paris novelty is displayed on the bodice of this gown, in the way of a dull-gold buckle, shaped to the body and just the depth of the bodice at the centre front, through which the *crêpe* is drawn and then extended to the shoulders. When tulle is tucked, the tucks are generally graduated in width, with the narrowest at the top, and are run in with floss of the same shade.

The question is not "Must the bustle go?" but "Will it ever come back?" for gone it is, and not even its shadow is left, as far as imported gowns are concerned, except in rare cases when the material is weighty, when there will be a single reed at the back. A woman's good judgment, however, must direct her in the matter, for she must be Junoesque indeed to discard entirely the small pad at the top of her skirt.

ELIZABETH CADDY STANTON.

PHOTO BY DECKER AND WILBER.—[SEE ARTICLE, PAGE 190.]

PERSONAL.

BUFFALO BILL has received tempting offers to take his show to St. Petersburg.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, is gaining a reputation as one of the great statesmen of Europe.

PRINCE BISMARCK in a recent speech declared that the maintenance of peace in Europe is certain.

MR. GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday anniversary on the 3d inst.

EX-MAYOR SETH LOW, of Brooklyn, has been elected president of Columbia College, as successor to Dr. Barnard.

THE President has appointed Edward O. Leech, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

IT is rumored that the Earl of Fife, Queen Victoria's new grandson-in-law, will be appointed Governor-general of Canada.

EX-MAYOR WILLIAM E. RUSSELL of Cambridge, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

GENERAL J. R. CHALMERS, recently nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of Mississippi, has withdrawn from the contest.

REV. DR. FREDERICK UPHAM, of Fairhaven, Mass., who celebrated his ninetieth birthday on the 4th inst., has been in the ministry for nearly seventy years.

MISS BRUCE, of New York City, has given \$50,000 to the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard, to be devoted to the purchase of a telescope for celestial photography.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will sail on the 30th inst. for a two months' tour of the Holy Land. He is writing a life of Christ, and desires to visit personally the places with which the Saviour was associated.

THE late Wilkie Collins left a fortune of upward of \$100,000, including the estimated value of his small but very choice collection of pictures and old furniture, and a splendid library, all of which will be sold in the course of the next few months.

ROBERT RAY HAMILTON has entered suit in New York to annul his marriage with Evangeline L. Steele, the woman who palmed off upon him as his own a female child obtained by purchase, and who is now in prison for atrocious assault upon its nurse.

THE proposition to place the remains of Ericsson in the Livingston Manor vault in Trinity Churchyard, New York, and hence next to the remains of Robert Fulton, and over the two great inventors erect one common monument, is attracting deserved consideration. New York could not do a better thing than carry out the suggestion.

M. A. PLEDGER, a prominent colored man of Georgia, advises the colored people to hide from the census-taker in order to cut down representation unless their rights are respected. Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, says that the condition of the colored people throughout the South is pitiable in the extreme, and that the only thing that can brighten their future is for them to emigrate into the West.

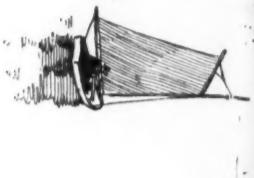
THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* rises to remark: "One of the New York Democratic papers says that Thomas C. Platt is the greatest party organizer and manager which that State has produced since Martin Van Buren. Considering that Thurlow Weed, Roscoe Conkling, Samuel J. Tilden, and Daniel Manning have appeared upon the scene in the interval, this is high praise in its way, but there are thousands of persons in this country, Democrats as well as Republicans, who think the estimate not at all extravagant."

THE carriage of the President is still driven by Albert Hawkins, whose shiny black face does not look half as prominent in the Harrison dark-green livery as it did in the Cleveland cream broadcloth. They say that the old man would willingly resign his proud position on the box if the President would get him a nice soft berth in one of the departments, where he would not be exposed to bad weather. The Harrisons know by experience what a beacon Hawkins is on the Presidential carriage to everybody on the streets, and they are not willing yet to part with him in that capacity.





A. MULE-RACE AT A VIRGINIA FAIR.—DRAWN BY W. L. SHEPPARD.



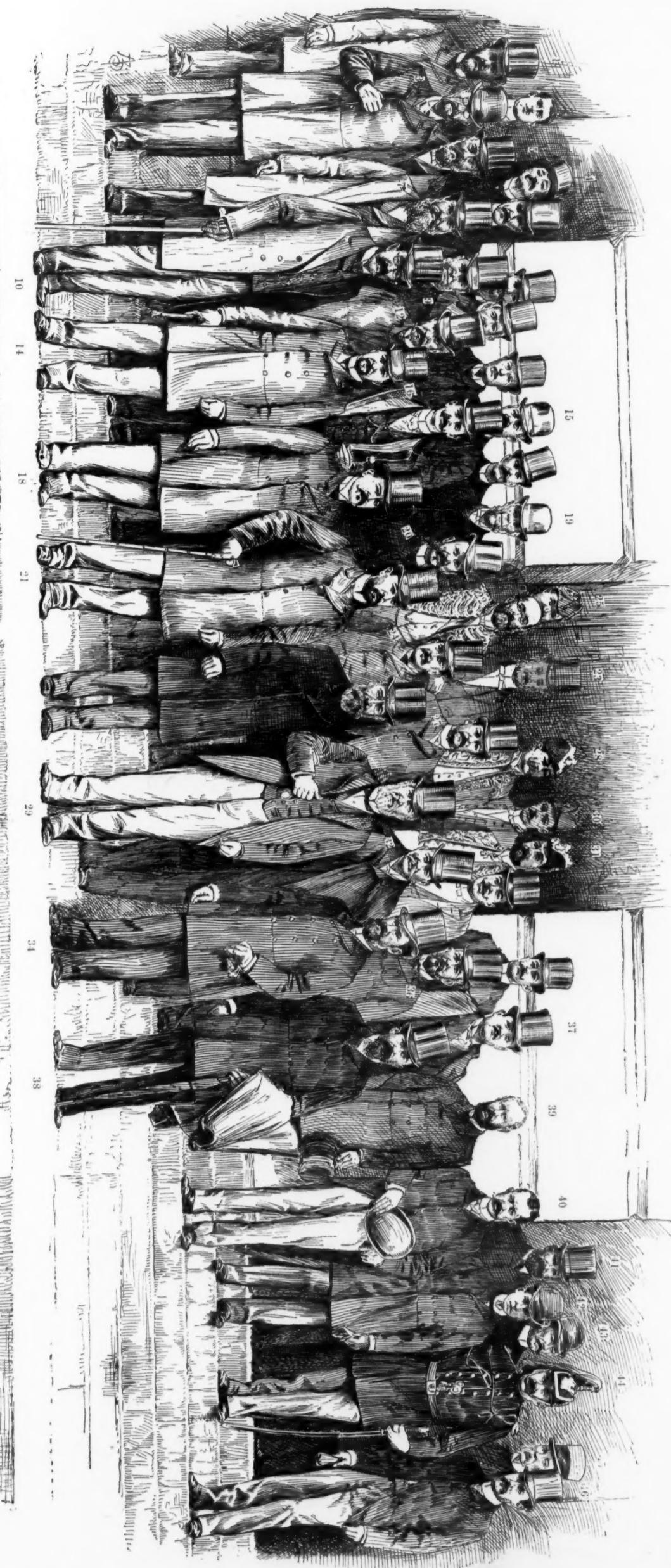
DELEGATES GOING ON BOARD THE "YORKTOWN" AT WEST POINT, OCTOBER 4TH.

THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONGRESS—SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE TOUR NOW IN PROGRESS.—From SKETCHES BY C. BUNNELL.—[SEE PAGE 202.]



RECEIVING MINISTER ROMERO ON BOARD THE "YORKTOWN."





1. Charles R. Flint. 3. John B. Henderson. 4. Melchor Obario. 5. M. M. Esteve. 7. Clement Studebaker. 9. Cornelius N. Bliss. 10. Carlos M. Silva. 12. Jose M. Hurado. 14. Climaico Calderon. 15. John F. Haxon. 16. E. Constantine Fallos. 18. F. C. C. Zegarra. 19. Henry G. Davis. 20. F. N. Silva. 21. Alberto Nñn. 22. Lafayette R. Pereira. 23. Silveira Martino. 24. Matias Romero. 25. J. F. da Costa. 26. J. G. do Amaral Valente. 28. Secretary Blaine. 29. M. de Mendonca. 31. Silv. de Mendonca. 34. Juan F. Velarde. 36. J. Castellanos. 37. Dr. Guzman. 38. M. Aragon. 39. A. A. Adee. 40. Walker Blaine. 41. Assistant Secretary Moore. 42. M. Velarde. 43. Lieutenant H. P. Lemley, U. S. A. 44. Captain J. G. Burke, U. S. A. 45. William H. Treecott. 46. J. Penner Lee, Chief Clerk State Department.

DELEGATES, SECRETARIES, AND ATTACHEES OF THE CONGRESS.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" BY M. B. BRADY.

THE OUTSIDER.—LONDON'S MOST FAMOUS LAWYER.

Of all the lights of the law in England, George Lewis shines as the most brilliant. His name is known in every circle, to rich and poor alike. The newspapers are full of him. He is described in books, caricatured on the stage, and will be famous in history as the complete master of his craft. I well recollect the shout of recognition in the audience when the lawyer in "Patience" made his appearance in a make-up which was an exact representation of Lewis's figure and physiognomy. Lewis himself was in a conspicuous place in the stalls, and although entirely unprepared for the appearance of his double, he did not betray the slightest surprise or emotion, but continued to look at the play with polite and intelligent interest. He is a "solicitor," not a "barrister." The legal profession in England is divided into these two branches, each having distinct functions. It is the duty of the solicitor to instruct the barrister or "counsel," and the latter pleads the case in open court. The solicitor does not himself appear in court, except in minor cases, such as police-court trials, where the eloquence of counsel is not necessary, or when there is not enough money for two men. George Lewis generally—in fact, always in important cases—employs Sir Charles Russell, and the combination of these two Leviathans is a hideous and appalling one to their luckless opponents. They work magnificently together, and the number of their victories compared with their defeats is about proportionate with Hanover's winning and losing races in his three-year-old career. I remember only one important case in which they were badly worsted—the case of *Belt*, the real or pretended sculptor, in which the plaintiff got \$25,000 damages. Perhaps it is safer to say that he was "awarded" \$25,000. He never got a penny.

However, the legitimate exercise of his profession as a solicitor is not one tithe of Lewis's various and multiform occupations. His office in Ely Place, Holborn, is crowded during all the working hours of the day with clients of every degree, the highest aristocracy, distressed tradesmen, rich Jews, bankrupts, editors of society newspapers wishing to keep on the safe side of the libel law, actors and actresses with doubtful contracts, husbands and wives with "strained relations," in fact, people of every condition in life. It is safe to say that not one-tenth part of the troubles disclosed in that silent and discreet office are ever brought to the notice of the public. It is, in fact, his great boast that for one case Lewis argues in court he settles twenty out of it. He is the great favorite and confidant of the aristocracy, and every scion of nobility who has got into trouble for some "amiable indiscretion" comes to Lewis for extrication. There is not a scandal in any of the great families in England which is not laid bare to him, and the skeletons in every aristocratic cupboard in Great Britain rattle audibly within the cognizance of this astute and clever man. He is, in fact, not only a skilled legal adviser, but a man of the world, whose advice is sound, crafty, and invaluable. It is said—mind, I do not vouch for this story; it is only related as an instance of one of his multifarious methods of doing business—that a large financial operator, whose methods had at last provoked legal investigation, went to George Lewis for advice and laid before him his entire situation.

"You must have a good bit of money," said Lewis.

"Yes."

"Very well, then. Give me a check for four thousand pounds. Perhaps I might help you."

The check was given.

"Do you keep books?" asked Lewis.

"Certainly."

"Well, they are the only material evidence against you. It's a pity you keep books. Good-morning."

Curiously enough there were no books forthcoming at the trial. The speculator escaped. The intimation was cheap at twenty thousand dollars.

The ends of justice may not always be served by such methods, and it is still more open to doubt whether it is not contrary to principle, that wealthy delinquents should escape punishment and exposure by delicate manipulation on the part of their legal adviser. But in the first place, there was no evidence to prove that anything contrary to legal etiquette had ever been done by the gentleman in question, and in the second, possibly the public ought to be grateful to be spared the open exposure of a small percentage of unsavory scandals. There are quite enough as it is.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of Lewis's yearly income—probably it makes an average of about two hundred thousand dollars. It varies much on account of the enormous "fancy fees" which are paid for his services occasionally, and which are not fixed by any legal scale, or, in fact, by any scale except the depth of his client's pocket. There is no doubt that he makes—and very properly—his wealthy clients pay pretty heavily for their extrication from the consequences of their indiscretions. On the other hand, he is both charitable and liberal, and has many a time given zealous attention and ungrudging interest to the case of some poor client, who was oppressed by usury or suffering from some other undeserved burden. He has made many a crusade against blood-sucking money-lenders who have got some poor man or woman—generally woman—in their clutches. Moreover, it is difficult for his friends to make him take even the barest payment for his services. Despite his indulgences in these human weaknesses he is a very wealthy man. He is also a very happy one, having a charming wife and a delightful home. If he should ever be in need of a hundred thousand dollars he could obtain that sum with considerable ease by writing his "Memoirs." It would be the most comprehensive and astounding compilation of gossip about men—which expressly in this instance includes women—and manners that has ever been written. Lewis could, however, obtain a considerably larger sum by threatening to write such a book, and then being "persuaded" not to write it. As a matter of fact, he is not likely to want a hundred thousand dollars, nor is he likely to employ either of these methods if he did. He is spare in figure and not large in stature, has a keen, sensitive face, carefully trimmed side whiskers, is very neat in his dress, and has the keenest pair of black eyes you are likely to see anywhere. But the most distinctive feature with which Nature has gifted him—I say "Nature" advisedly, for he must have been born with it—is his eye glass. It is truly a remark-

able eye-glass, and serves every conceivable purpose except to see with. For that purpose it is an impediment. It intimidates the bully, it quells the angry woman into instant quiescence, it is perturbing to a hostile witness, and it is comforting and beneficial to a friendly one. It can beam with congenial warmth, or it can glare with ferocity. It is, in fact, as I have said above, quite out of the common as an eye-glass. There is, in personal appearance, a certain resemblance in him to a noted lawyer here—Edgar Johnson—as regards features and the mutual possession of the keen black eyes aforesaid. It is, I believe, curiously enough, a fact that there is a relationship between these gentlemen, and not a very distant one, on the mother's side.

Lewis is very fond of society and club life, and is popular everywhere. The Prince of Wales has had occasion to profit in some instances by George Lewis's good offices. There is a fierce light of publicity which beats on the head of personages in his high position which makes him peculiarly exposed to blackmail and extortion. He has a great regard for Lewis, and that discreet and amiable gentleman is a welcome guest of Marlborough House. Indeed, the stories that are told about Lewis's skill in getting the amiable heir to the throne of Great Britain out of scrapes into which his indiscretions are constantly leading him, would cause the average romancer to turn pale and consider his powers of invention a myth. The head of the secret service of the Russian police has no such power as this suave, polished, and quick-witted lawyer. His knowledge of men is so wide that he is enabled to bring its pressure upon any one person in a fashion and from a quarter where it is practically irresistible, and his command of the newspaper press in London is absolute. He is, in the first place, the closest-mouthed man on earth, though he talks with entire abandon and amiability at dinner and in public, and nobody can tell exactly what he is up to. The only instance on record of a story about young Prince Albert Victor, the son of the Prince of Wales, was hushed up in a fashion that reflected the utmost credit upon the sagacity of London's most famous lawyer. It was not a maid-of-honor in this instance, but a married woman, and the wife of a well-known political lord, who caught the fancy of the long-necked and gawky son of the Prince of Wales, and straightway endeavored to entangle him in her meshes. She did indeed succeed in compromising him on one public occasion, but the following day she went to the Continent suddenly, and has been living in Italy ever since "for her health." As she is a woman of title and wealth, the small-talk of the day in London was busy with wonder over Lewis's power to practically banish her from the country—a thing that the Prince of Wales, or the Queen for that matter, could not possibly have done. It is said that three hours after he had been called in by the Prince of Wales to straighten out the little tangle in which the heir to paternal indiscretions had found himself, Mr. Lewis had made three visits in London. That afternoon no less than three men called on the lady who had involved Prince Albert in a small scandal. One was a duke and the head of her family. One of the others was a politician who held her husband's future in his hands, and the third was a gentleman who had unfortunately held relations of a somewhat startling nature with the lady herself. These three men danced like puppets on a wire at the will of the wily and spruce little lawyer. They begged, pleaded, and worked, and the banishment of the lady was accomplished forthwith. One can only get a glimmering of the tremendous hold which Mr. Lewis must have had upon these three men to cause them to do his bidding in such hasty and shabby fashion. Their names are famous, and probably no man would ever class the little lawyer with them, but he proved, on that occasion as on many others, the wonderful extent and reach of his powers with all classes and conditions of men.

Blakely Hall

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON.

COLONEL WILSON, the new Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, was born in the District of Columbia, and is between fifty and sixty years of age. He was ap-



COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT
WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.
PHOTO BY BELL.

pointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy July 1st, 1855, and, graduating therefrom in July, 1860, has been connected ever since with the army service. He served with distinction during the late war from 1861 to 1865. He was afterward assistant engineer in the improvement of the Hudson River, New York, having been made major of engineers in June, 1867. Since then he has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel and colonel, doing engineer duty in New York and Washington, D.C., as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

THE city of Milwaukee, Wis., is conspicuous among the really great cities of the country. It is so not merely because it has a quarter of a million of inhabitants with a vast multiplicity of diversified industrial interests, constantly expanding commercial sovereignty, a far-reaching railroad system and lake transportation facilities, substantial and ornate public buildings, palatial residences, attractive thoroughfares, and the other concomitants of an advanced civilization; but also because of the fact that there is a greater degree of contentment among the masses, and a more equitable condition of financial prosperity prevailing in the circles of the workingmen than in any other city in America. Possibly ninety per cent of the people own their homes, indicating thrift and industry, and also exemplifying the rare opportunities existing here for the acquisition of steady, well-paid, remunerative labor.

Milwaukee is also notable in literature, the arts, music, and scientific development. The Layton Art Gallery, having the finest collection of paintings and creations of master artists, and situated in the heart of this city, is an ample attestation of the aesthetic tastes of the people. Milwaukee prides herself on a perfect school system, while her numerous churches attest the religious tendency of her people.

What of the commerce of Milwaukee? Official statistics show that the combined tonnage of freight shipped by the various railroad lines extending west and north-west from Milwaukee during 1888 amounted to 1,237,977 tons, and in 1887 to 1,143,850 tons. The Custom House record of lake commerce also indicates an increase over the previous year.

As indicating the total volume of business it may be stated that the various banks and banking houses of Milwaukee during the past year had a grand total of \$634,132,062.67, as against a total deposit in 1878, an interval of ten years, of \$389,095,604. The grain receipts during 1888 were 19,570,287 bushels. The mills of Milwaukee exceeded their record of the previous year 206,610 barrels of flour; in 1888 producing 1,421,258 barrels, the largest output in the history of the milling business of the city.

The manufacture of barley malt has assumed large proportions within the last few years in Milwaukee, and may properly be classed among the leading industries of the city.

Milwaukee has large pork-packing and live-stock interests which exhibit a healthy and prosperous status. Its lumber trade is also large.

The receipts of coal at Milwaukee in 1888 surpassed all previous records, amounting to 1,122,243 tons, being 289,264 tons in excess of the total supply of the previous year.

As a manufacturing city Milwaukee has made a wonderful progress during the last few years, and at no time has that progress been so apparent as at the present moment. A rough estimate, based on the operations in a few of the leading branches of manufacture, indicates a total production of not less than seventy-five million dollars during the past year, giving employment to upwards of fifty thousand wage-workers. To anybody familiar with the situation of Milwaukee, this remarkable development of manufacturing industries is not difficult to account for. No other city in the West possesses such a combination of advantages in this respect. Proximity to practically inexhaustible supplies of raw material of great variety, with an assured supply of cheap fuel and abundant facilities for the distribution of products, are, of course, the essential conditions that form the basis of her manufacturing prosperity. The comparatively low price of real estate in and about Milwaukee, so much deplored by many of the citizens, is a factor of no small consequence in developing the industrial resources of the city.

Among our illustrations of Milwaukee is one of the Reliance Works, one of the mammoth manufacturing concerns of the city, which fairly illustrates the possibilities here offered to manufacturers. The Reliance Works of Edward P. Allis & Co., well and favorably known from ocean to ocean, represent the largest of three separate plants, each fitted up with the most complete and extensive machinery known. The entire plants cover under roof about fourteen acres, and furnish employment to about 1,500 men, to whom the handsome aggregate of \$800,000 is paid in wages annually. The lines of manufacture are divided into five departments, viz.: 1, Mill Building and Flour Mill Machinery; 2, Engines and High Service Power Plants; 3, Saw Mill Machinery; 4, Mining Machinery; and 5, Mill and Engine Supplies. One of the great features of this establishment is their ability for turning out every and all kinds of special machinery. Some mammoth work, being some water-works pumping machinery for Chicago, and Albany, N. Y., is now under way, and to follow the work from the skeleton frame to the finished article, as handled by this concern, is one of the most interesting and instructive sights in the North-west. This firm has now on its books over one million dollars' worth of orders for machinery and engines, and nearly all the contracts for power plants from New England and the East come to this concern. In addition to the unsurpassed facilities and equipment of the works, Messrs. Edward P. Allis & Co. have the best talent and brightest genius presiding over every department, and pay princely salaries to such. The output of their combined works aggregated three and one-fourth millions in finished machinery during the past year.

To these works belongs the honor of being the pioneers in the field of mill building, having built the first roller-mill in America (the Washburn Experimental Mill at Minneapolis in 1878), and also of having placed upon the American market the first successful roller machine. A magnificent quadruple expansion engine, now under construction for Warren, R. I., is also the best of the kind ever built.

The annual report of the postmaster shows that the total postal receipts of the Milwaukee post-office for 1888 were

\$307,112.31, against \$288,349.76 the previous year. The new post-office building, for which Congress recently made an appropriation of \$1,200,000, will not be completed any too soon to accommodate the growing business of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee has increased her population fully 93,000 in eight years. This percentage of increase is greater than that of any other large city of the United States.

The various railway systems at present entering the city of Milwaukee and owning or leasing terminal facilities here comprise an aggregate of 14,544 miles of track, counting main lines and branches. The roads extending eastward from the opposite side of Lake Michigan, connected with Milwaukee by regular lines of steamers plying across the lake the year round, which might properly be designated as a part of the Milwaukee railway system, are not included in this mileage summary. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway is the most extensive system under one management entering Milwaukee, comprising 5,678 miles of railroad. The Chicago and North-western Railway has of late years become closely identified with the city, and its main lines, extending over a large area of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Dakota, are among the most important channels of Milwaukee's commerce. At the present time it is engaged in the erection of a magnificent stone passenger-station on the lake front of Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Central system, consisting of 774 miles of railroad, penetrates some of the best iron and lumber districts of Northern Wisconsin, and connects with the Northern Pacific Railroad at Ashland, on Lake Superior.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway is mainly an outgrowth of the great lumber and iron products of Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. The total mileage operated by it is 660 miles. This railway leads directly to a number of the finest summer and fishing resorts in the State, many of which are noted for their extraordinarily large specimens of the finny tribe. During the summer season this road is largely patronized by the disciples of Izak Walton.

The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad is a purely Milwaukee enterprise, and has been an especial source of gratification to her citizens on that account.

Milwaukee is favored with an exceptional healthfulness, and an abundant and unfailing supply of pure water. Her sewerage system is now one of the best in the country. Milwaukee has, of course, the arc and incandescent system of illumination, and her streets at night are radiant with the glow of her well-devised electric lights.

The finances of the city have, generally speaking, been well managed. During the last five years the increase in the population has necessitated larger expenditure for schools, police service, etc. This has been raised not by increasing the rate, but by a greater assessment. The city has two excellent business colleges, Spence's and McDonald's, wherein a thorough business education is imparted. Milwaukee has a number of fine theatres, and her hotels are splendid hosteries. The Plankinton is of course known throughout the country, and the Republican, if not so generally well known, affords accommodations in its handsome edifice, both in its *menu* and interior furnishings, that are not surpassed in any of the leading cities.

Milwaukee is best known as the Cream City, owing to its cream-colored bricks, which present a pleasing aspect to the eye and make the public and private buildings built of this peculiar clay decidedly attractive. It has many notable public buildings, among which may be mentioned the Chamber of Commerce, Alex. Mitchell's magnificent structure, North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company's new insurance building, Young Men's Christian Association Building, Public Library Building, Plankinton Block, Court House, Turn Verein Hall, the Layton Art Gallery, the Normal School, St. Paul's Church, the National Soldiers' Home, the Exposition Building, Jewish Synagogue, and many others too numerous to mention.

Milwaukee has some charming suburban resorts, the most prominent of which is White Fish Bay, reached by railroad, and within twenty minutes' ride of the city. Milwaukee has an association for the advancement of the city upbuilding, comprising in its membership the public-spirited, energetic, and enterprising citizens. The association has accomplished much good for Milwaukee.

The newspapers of Milwaukee are not circumscribed in their circulation and influence to Wisconsin alone. The *Sentinel* and *Evening Wisconsin* have quite a national reputation, while the *Sebode* and *Herold*, German newspapers, have a large clientele, and exercise a commanding influence in the city and State. Peck's *Sun* still twinkles with merriment once a week, while the *Daily Journal*, a bright evening paper, sparkles with news.

MILWAUKEE, October 9th, 1889.

SENIOR.

WALL STREET.—TIGHT MONEY AND MANIPULATION.

TIGHT money has been the scarecrow raised on the street by leading bears who succeeded in forcing the rate up at times to thirty per cent., but only for a few hours. No panic was occasioned, but the manipulators showed that money was a little scarcer than some had believed it to be. Meanwhile more gold has gone abroad, leaving everybody in doubt as to its destination. Advices from Italy report an impending financial crisis there, owing to the over-speculation which led to the recent failure of the Banco Sontoto, and the Tiberine bank.

Italy is just feeling the effects of a speculative spree. Real estate in some of its cities that was built upon by speculative builders on borrowed capital is selling for a song, and people from the country who rushed to the cities at the height of the boom find themselves without employment, and are going either to South or to Central America. Meanwhile the Government is doing all it can by the help of the Bank of Italy to stand against the financial pressure and maintain specie payments. It looks very much, however, as if it would have to give way, as Italy has few resources of its own excepting the ability to borrow, and that has been greatly impaired of late by foreign complications as well as by domestic misfortunes.

In South America, in the Argentine Republic, gold has gone up to a premium of over one hundred per cent., and the Govern-

ment is doing all it can to stop an impending financial calamity of the most forbidding character. Both Italy and the Argentine Republic require gold. Perhaps that accounts for the disposition to export the precious metal.

Something is going on in the Atchison Company. Some of Mr. Gould's attorneys, as well as his son George, are in Europe, and it is hinted that Mr. Gould's hands may grab the great competitor of the Missouri Pacific before any one is aware of it. I see many signs of a determined effort to depress Atchison stock. Somebody always stands ready to buy it every time it is knocked down. Perhaps the next move will be an exchange of the Missouri Pacific for Atchison stock when Jay Gould secures more of the latter than he has of the former, for it is the general impression that he holds much less Missouri Pacific than he ever did before. Another rumor intimates that Mr. Gould desires to sell the Manhattan road to a European syndicate. One of Mr. Gould's intimate friends tells me that this report is without foundation, and that Mr. Gould will cling to two properties, Western Union and Manhattan. He wants things that he can handle in New York, and would like to get rid of Missouri Pacific as he did of Union Pacific. The cloud over the Elevated stock has always been the fear of suits by property-owners. Now that Mr. Gould has skillfully planned, through the connivance of the courts, for commissions to appraise damages—commissions which are always very lenient in dealing with Gould—he sees his way clear to putting Manhattan a little higher, and this may account for recent manipulations.

The undertone of the market has been wonderfully strong of late, though the Trust stocks, against which I have constantly warned my readers, are still in disrepute, as must always be properties built up by the regulators of Wall Street. When Congress meets, the demand for a reduction or repeal of the sugar duty will make an impression on the stock market which sugar certificates will feel. Perhaps they are now suffering in anticipation. "Insiders" are picking up Sugar Trust stock and say that it is worth having at from 75 to 80.

I wonder if the Manitoba stockholders will fall into the trap set for them by the speculative gentlemen who have that property in hand. They have the "gall" to ask stockholders to give up the property to a new corporation to be known as the Great Northern Railway, and in return for this surrender of a valuable security, the stockholders are to have the privilege of buying stock in the new corporation at \$50 per share. The scheme seems to be simply an elaborately devised trick to water the Manitoba stock. The recent rise in this security is now explained. It was in preparation for the trick that is now being played.

The continued rise in the iron market is the strongest evidence that better times are in sight. If the stock market were not so overloaded and handicapped, nothing could prevent a generous and a general rise. However, it seems safe to set down in the books that we are to have at least two years of prosperity; probably three or four, if the World's Fair enterprise is successfully put through.

JASPER.

INSURANCE MATTERS—LEGISLATION DEMANDED.

THE Legislature will, I understand, be called upon at its session in this State next winter to carefully investigate the condition of the life-insurance companies doing business in New York. I need not say that no one who is familiar with the charges made by contending companies against each other will doubt the absolute necessity of such an investigation. No one denies that legislation is badly needed for the more careful superintendence and control of the companies doing business in this State.

Strangely enough, while the State pretends to supervise insurance companies, its supervision is so circumscribed and limited that some of the strongest corporations readily escape and evade the publication of facts that would certainly astonish policy-holders and the people generally. Enormous sums are spent by the leading companies in salaries and commissions, for new buildings, for the most extravagant furnishing of these buildings, for legislation, and for a variety of other matters more or less important, and yet no hand can be stretched out to prevent or curtail this extravagance.

There are three great insurance companies in this State with assets of nearly \$100,000,000 apiece; a sum almost beyond calculation. No wonder that the men who control these companies are able to defy the Legislature, defy public opinion, and defy the policy-holders. It has been stated, and not denied, that some of the officers of the largest companies in this State have salaries and profits from the insurance business amounting to over \$500,000 a year each; that, in addition to this, they use the funds of the insurance companies in various enterprises, and thus add enormously to their regular incomes. When we stop to think that it stands supported by proof upon the record that the amount paid out for death losses by these companies is only about one-fourth of the amount paid in premiums, is not the necessity of a legislative investigation profoundly impressed upon the public mind?

It is only necessary to call the attention of candidates to the Legislature to this matter. It is only necessary for policy-holders to insist that their wishes shall be obeyed to secure sufficient strength to carry through at the coming session of the Legislature the appointment of an impartial fair, and just committee to make the proposed investigation. And if, as is rumored, an attempt should be made again by the insurance companies to control the Legislature and the appointment of committees, an aroused public sentiment will make itself so thoroughly felt that I doubt if the conspiracy will succeed.

There are lively times ahead for some of the insurance companies, and when the facts are brought out, the public will, I believe, be amazed at the revelations. By-the-way, the old-line companies have thus far not replied to the inquiries addressed to them in this column. Why?

THE HERMIT.

THE total sum disbursed by the Peabody Education Fund during the year ending October 1st was \$69,633, of which \$15,718 was expended in Tennessee.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE New York base-ball team has for a second time won the League championship.

THE United States Legation estimates that at least 50,000 Americans have visited the Paris Exposition.

It is said that there is a good deal of suffering at Johnstown, Pa., for want of proper shelter and sufficient clothing.

THE Chicago World's Fair Committee claims that the subscriptions to the guarantee fund now amount to \$8,000,000.

MORMONS from Utah are said to be flocking into north-west Canada, taking their plural wives with them as sisters, cousins, and aunts.

SEVENTY MILLION dollars in gold has gone abroad from the United States this year—most of it on account of the Paris Exposition, it is believed.

THE proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in Connecticut was rejected at the recent special election by a majority of 30,000.

THE United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg, Pa., has decided that the fibrous carbon filament used by Edison for incandescent arc lights was not covered by the Sawyer-Man patents.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the prohibitory law of that State in authorizing the seizure of liquor kept for sale, even though it is sent from another State and is owned by persons living in such other State.

THE representative of Victoria, British Columbia, in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, has resigned his seat, owing to his inability to secure redress for those of his constituents whose sealing vessels have been seized by United States cruisers in Behring Sea.

FOUNDATIONS for the new and great library of Congress are now building. General Casey, the engineer in charge, has about \$6,500,000 allowed him for the structure. The library will be large enough to serve for ninety years, and with small additions for one hundred and twenty.

IT is officially stated that the United States exhibit in the Paris Exposition has received fifty-three grand prizes, 199 gold medals, 271 silver medals, 218 bronze medals, and 220 honorable mentions, and it is expected that the collaborators' rewards, not yet announced, will increase this number.

THE city of Charleston, S. C., charges a license of \$100 for Chinese laundries. Several Chinamen refused to pay the tax, and their laundries have been sold out by the sheriff. The crusade against the Mongolians is urged in the interest of the negro women who now do most of the washing of the city.

THE new liquor law passed by the Michigan Legislature last winter went into effect on the 1st inst. It establishes a uniform license fee of \$500 for the privilege of selling at retail spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors, and fixes severe penalties for every violation of the law. It also provides for local-option elections in counties that desire to hold them.

JUDGE SAWYER, of the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, has decided that all seals taken from vessels found in Behring Sea may be confiscated. This decision applies to the schooners seized this year which have run away with their prize crews, as it establishes that the orders of the revenue officers and courts hold good anywhere in American waters.

IT is officially announced that the new French Chamber of Deputies will be composed of 362 Republicans and 205 members of the Opposition. The Republicans comprise 236 Moderates and 126 Radicals. The Opposition consists of 100 Royalists, 58 Bonapartists, and 47 Boulangerists. According to another estimate, the new Chamber will have 365 Republicans and 211 Opposition members.

ANYTHING relative to New York, and especially to old New York, is always of absorbing interest to the citizens of this State. Mr. W. W. Pasko, whose excellent service in connection with the organization of the *Typothete* has given him much prominence, is publishing a monthly magazine called *Old New York*, which is devoted to the history and antiquities of our city. It is well illustrated, and its title indicates the character of its contents. The typographical appearance is exceedingly attractive, and the new publication deserves success.

THE Republicans carried North Dakota by a majority of 5,000, all the State offices and both branches of the Legislature. The State gave a small majority for prohibition. In South Dakota the Republican State ticket was elected by 20,000, and prohibition prevailed by 5,000. Washington went Republican by 8,000, and the new Legislature will have seventy-five Republican majority on joint ballot. The Constitution is ratified, and prohibition and woman suffrage defeated. In Montana the Republicans elect the Congressman by a majority of 1,200, while the Democrats secure the Governor and a majority in the Legislature.

IN the recent elections in the new States of Washington, Montana, and North and South Dakota, the question of the location of the State capitals outweighed in importance, in the minds of many, all the political issues involved. In Washington and the Dakotas the struggle for precedence was marked by a vigor approaching violence, and the competing towns were for weeks red-hot with excitement. In Washington, where a majority of the vote was required to select a permanent capital, there was no choice, and another election will be necessary. In South Dakota the prize was won by Pierre, which received 16,564 votes to 11,328 for Huron, and 16,038 for Sioux Falls. When the result was announced the whole population of the town became delirious with joy; those who had been foremost in the fight for Pierre were carried around on the shoulders of the populace, who paraded the streets in the wildest disorder. Women and children joined the throng; speeches were made, bonfires and fireworks lighted up the streets, and even outsiders were affected by the intense enthusiasm. P. F. McClure, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor, who has been one of the most diligent workers for Pierre, was hauled around in a carriage drawn by the people, and John Sutherland, President of the Board of Trade, was carried around on an improvised platform. These scenes were kept up all night.



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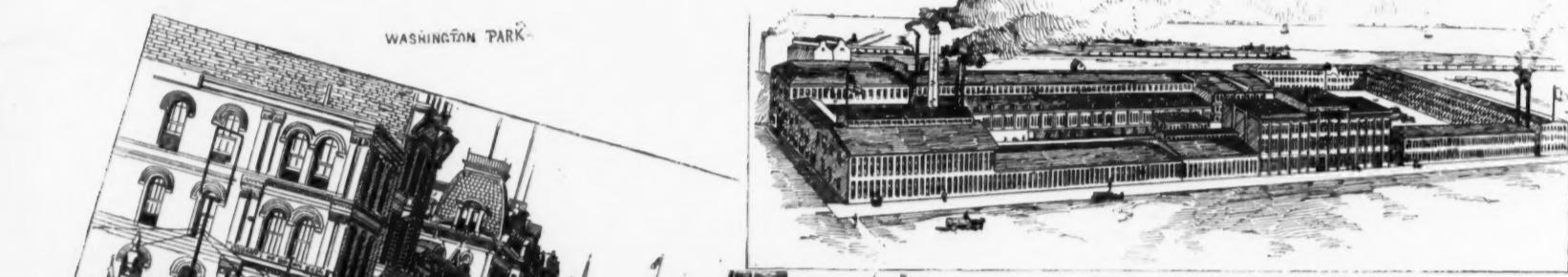


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A NEGRO PROPRIET IN FLORIDA.—"PREPAR' FOR DE DAY OF WRATH!"—DRAWN BY SHEPPARD.—[SEE PAGE 195.]

THE ALL-AMERICAS CONGRESS.

THE International Congress of American States was formally opened at Washington on the 2d inst. A partial organization was effected by the election of Secretary Blaine as president of the congress and ex-Senator John B. Henderson as president *pro tem.*, and the appointment of a committee, with Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister in Washington, at its head, to report at the next meeting of the congress upon a list of committees to which shall be referred the different subjects to be discussed, and other matters. Then the congress adjourned until Monday, November 18th. In opening the congress, Secretary Blaine made one of his peculiarly felicitous addresses, in which he emphasized the advantages of co-operation among the American States.

After the adjournment of the congress the delegates were formally received by the President, and subsequently dined with Mr. Blaine. On the 3d they left Washington in the special train provided by the Government, for West Point, N. Y., where they were honored guests at the presentation, by Mr. G. W. Childs, of portraits of Generals Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman to the Military Academy. On the following day, after making the rounds of the barracks, recitation-rooms, etc., the visitors were entertained by a cavalry drill, which interested them greatly. Later in the day they embarked on the cruiser *Yorktown* and proceeded down the Hudson to New York, whence they proceeded in the *Puritan*, of the Fall River Line, to Boston, where some days were spent in visiting the public institutions and inspecting the industrial establishments of that and contiguous cities.

The special train of the Pennsylvania Company, which the delegates will occupy for a month on their excursion to all the principal cities of the country, is a marvel of modern elegance and convenience. There are five sleepers, a dining-car, and a composite car. This last comprises a barber-shop and a compartment for the baggage, and the dynamo and the electrical machinery which supplies the whole train with the most remarkable system of electric lighting ever seen. There will be no change in the crew of twenty-eight men. The same engineer will stop it at the end of the 5,000-mile run who opened the throttle at the start.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

THE triennial conclave of the Knights Templars of the United States, held in Washington during the second week of October, was one of the notable events of the year at the national capital. The city was gayly decorated, and for days wore festival aspect, while vast throngs of visitors crowded its streets and filled its hotels. The grand parade on Tuesday, the 8th instant, was a magnificent demonstration, having never been surpassed in spectacular effect by any similar display of the Knights. The procession was reviewed by the President.

WAITED TWO MONTHS.

"ATLANTA, GA., December 21, 1886. To make up our minds whether or no to send for *Compound Oxygen* for a dear wife who was lying at the point of death. Oh, no; there was no time to wait. It was ordered by telegraph, and a marvelous cure was effected. But would such a cure last? Let us see."

"Your Compound Oxygen Treatment has restored my wife to perfect health. When I telegraphed for the Treatment, we were very solicitous regarding the state of her health. She had been a very sick woman for eighteen months previous to the date your Oxygen Treatment arrived. Within ninety days' time she has been restored to perfect health. We have waited two months in order to see if the improvement was permanent before writing the facts to you, and we say with all candor that to *Compound Oxygen* is the credit due. I omitted to say that we cured our little ten-year-old boy of catarrh by the same Treatment."

"WALTER T. FORBES."

We publish a brochure of 200 pages regarding the effect of Compound Oxygen on invalids suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarrh, hay fever, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia; all chronic and nervous disorders. It will be sent, free of charge, to any one addressing Drs. STARKEY & PALEY, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; or 190 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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For the cure of skin diseases and the improvement of the complexion. Prepared in proportions recommended by the best dermatologists by J. D. Stiebel, Offenbach, Germany. For sale by druggists at 25c. a cake.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Importers. Send for a little book describing a variety of Stiebel's Medicated Soaps of great utility in treating the skin.

THE well-known managers of the New York Accident Insurance Company are certainly making a fine record for the company. They report a rapidly increasing business, even beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have extended their operations wholly throughout the country, having already been examined and licensed by some of the most stringent Insurance Departments in the country; among others the States of Colorado, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, and West Virginia. The District of Columbia, Maryland, and Indiana will be entered shortly, offering a good opportunity to live workers to represent this company throughout these sections.

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One dozen bottles, \$20. Two dozen $\frac{1}{2}$ bottles, \$32.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



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FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

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A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

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EQUAL TO ANY 10 CENT BRAND.
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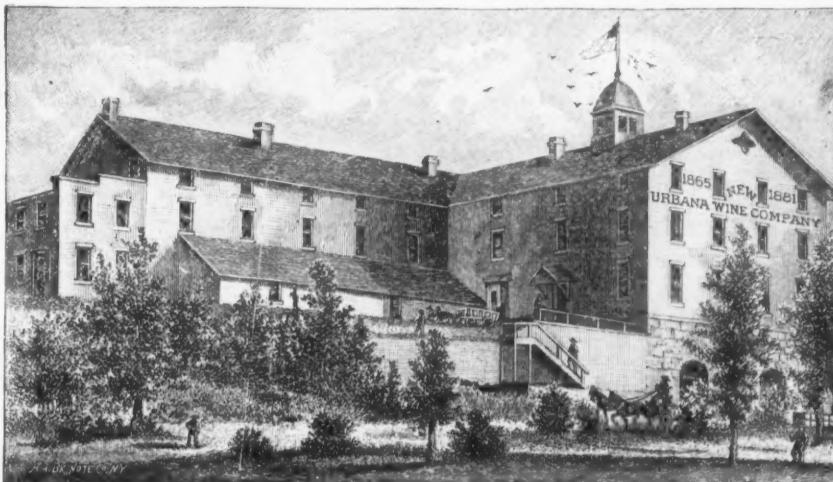
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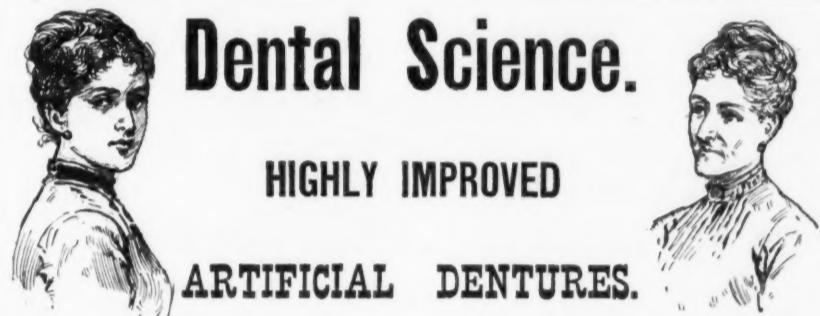
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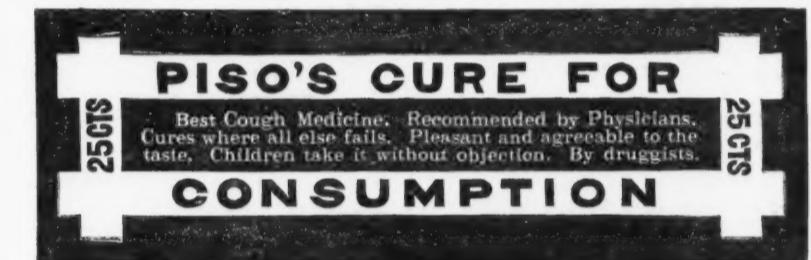
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